Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 29, 1826.

IX.] [NO. 460.

D AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
e first, and 30 cents for each succeed-
ion. Advertisers are requested to state
d insertions desired, or they will be con-
ther orders, and charged accordingly.
the Editor must be post paid.

AP FAMILY BIBLES,
st received and for Sale by
WM. E. TROY.

riff's Sale for Taxes.

rst Monday in May next I shall expose
blic sale for Cash, at the Court House in
e, the following Lands, to satisfy the Tax
e thereon for the year 1824, viz.
on the waters of Fish Creek, listed by
er for Mary Cox.
on the head of Barbacue Creek, listed
Cameron.
JOHN BLACK, Shff.
By CALL. McA. McLEAN, D. S.
1826—39 6t

luable Real Estate,

AT AUCTION.
day, the 15th April next, will be sold at
Auction, at the Town House in Fay-
e following valuable property, viz :
e story Brick House and Lot on Hay
upied by Jno. M. Dobbin and Angus
.
joining the residence of Mr. S. Staiert,
Gillespie and Franklin Streets.
, fronting on Grove and Cool Spring
taining about 6 acres.
, fronting on the north side of Grove
the residence of Jno. D. Eccles, Esq.
, fronting on Ann and Lamon streets,
6 acres.
ne in Campbellton.
s Land 3½ miles from Town, with a good
Dwelling House and the necessary out
ron.
ade known at sale.
HENRY W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*
ch, 1826.—4t

Whiskey & Rum,

Landing from the Steam Boat.
Puladelphia Whiskey.
bls. New England Rum.
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

Bingham's Female School,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

INGHAM announces to her patrons and
public in general, that the next quarter
nce on the 3d April ensuing, and that
attention will be devoted to the advance-
er school, in which are taught all the
anches of female education that are taught
ions. The Instructress of this school is
ified in having the concurring testimony
rents and guardians (from whom she has
ed with the education of their daughters
of the correctness of her teaching and
ficiency and acquirements of her pupils.
ville, March 20, 1826 —3t

Job Work.

Editor of the Observer has received some
some additions to the Fancy Job Type of
tment, and is prepared to execute work
ner as, he hopes, will give satisfaction.
1826.

Washington City, March 16.

Following Message was yesterday
ted by the President of the United
to Congress :

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

Washington, March 15, 1826.

mpliance with the resolution of the
of the 5th ultimo, requesting me to
be laid before the House, so much
orrespondence between the Govern-
the United States, and the new
of America or their Ministers, re-
the proposed Congress, or meet-
Diplomatic Agents at Panama, and
formation respecting the general
er of that expected Congress, as
in my possession, and as may, in
ion, be communicated without
to the public interest; and also,
the House, so far as in my opi-
public interest may allow, in re-
what objects the Agents of the U-
tates are expected to take part in
berations of that Congress: I now
to the House, a report from the
ry of State with the correspondence
formation requested by the resolu-

regard to the objects in which the
of the United States are expected
part in the deliberations of that
ss, I deem it proper to premise,
ese objects did not form the only,
the principal motive for my ac-
of the invitation. My first and
t inducement was to meet, in the
of kindness and friendship, an over-
ade in that spirit by three sister Re-
of this hemisphere. The great re-
in human affairs which has bro't
xistence, nearly at the same time,
sovereign and independent nations in
n quarter of the globe, has placed
ited States in a situation not less no-
d scarcely less interesting, than
which they had found themselves,
r own transition from a cluster of
es to a nation of sovereign States.—
eliverance of the Southern Ameri-
publics from the oppression, under
they had been so long afflicted, was
with great unanimity by the People
Union, as among the most auspici-
nts of the age. On the 4th of May,
an act of Congress made appropria-
one hundred thousand dollars "for such missions to the Independent Nations on the American continent, as the President of the United States might deem proper."

In exercising the authority recognized by this act, my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed, successively, Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Republics of Colombia, Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Mexico. Unwilling to raise among the fraternity of freedom, questions of precedency and etiquette, which even the European Monarchs had of late found it necessary in a great measure to discard, he despatched these Ministers to Colombia, Buenos Ayres, and Chili, without exacting from those Republics, as by the ancient principles of political primogeniture he might have done, that the compliment of a Plenipotentiary mission, should have been paid *first* by them to the United States. The instructions prepared under his direction to Mr. Anderson, the first of our Ministers to the Southern continent, contain, at much length, the general principles, upon which he thought it desirable that our relations, political and commercial, with these our new neighbors, should be established, for their benefit and ours, and that of the future ages of our posterity. A copy of so much of these intructions as relates to these general subjects, is among the papers now transmitted to the House. Similar instructions were furnished to the Ministers appointed to Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Mexico; and the system of social intercourse which it was the purpose of those missions to establish from the first opening of our Diplomatic relations with those rising nations, is the most effective exposition of the principles upon which the invitationn to the Congress at Panama, has been accepted by me, as well as of the objects of negotiation at that meeting in which it was expected that our Plenipotentiaries should take part.

The House will perceive that, even at the date of these instructions, the first treaties between some of the Southern Republics had been concluded, by which they had stipulated among themselves this Diplomatic assembly at Panama. And it will be seen with what caution, so for as it might concern the policy of the United States, and at the same time, with what frankness and good will towards those nations, he gave countenance to their design of inviting the United States to this high assembly for consultation upon *American interests.* It was not considered a conclusive reason for declining this invitation, that the proposal for assembling such a Congress had not first been made by ourselves. It had sprung from the urgent, immediate, and momentous common interests of the great communities struggling for independence, and, as it were, quickening into life. From them the proposition to us appeared respectful and friendly; from us to them, it could scarcely have been made, without exposing curselves to suspicions of purposes of ambition, if not of domination, more suited to rouse resistance and excite distrust, than to conciliate favor and friendship. The first and paramount principle, upon which it was deemed wise and just to lay the corner stone of all our future relations with them, was *disinterestedness;* the next, was cordial good will to them: the third was a claim of fair and equal reciprocity. Under these impressions, when the invitation was formally and earnestly given, had it even been doubtful, whether *any* of the objects proposed for consideration and discussion at the Congress, were such as that immediate and important interests of the United States would be affected by the issue, I should nevertheless have determined, so far as it depended upon me, to have accepted the invitation, and to have appointed ministers to attend the meeting. The proposal itself implied that the Republics by whom it was made, *believed,* that important interests of ours or of theirs, rendered our attendance there desirable.—They had given us notice, that, in the novelty of their situation, and in the spirit of deference to our experience, they would be pleased to have the benefit of our friendly counsel. To meet the temper with which this proposal was made, with a cold repulse, was not thought congenial to that warm interest in their welfare, with which the People and Government of the Union had hitherto gone hand in hand, through the whole progress of their Revolution.—To insult them by a refusal of their overture, and then invite them to a similar assembly, to be called by ourselves, was an expedient which never presented itself to the mind. I would have sent ministers to the meeting, had it been merely to give such advice as they might have desired, even with reference to *their own interests,* not involving ours. I would have sent them had it been merely to explain and set forth to them our reasons for *declining* any proposal of specific measures to which they might desire our concurrence, but which we might deem incompatible with our interests or our duties. In the intercourse between nations, temper is a missionary, perhaps more powerful than talent. Nothing was ever lost by kind treatment. Nothing can be gained by sullen repulses and aspiring pretensions.

But objects of the highest importance, not only to the future welfare of the whole human race, but bearing directly upon the special interests of this Union, *will* engage the deliberations of the Congress of Panama, whether we are represented there or not. Others, if we are represented, may be offered by our Plenipotentiaries, for consideration, having in view both these great results, our own interests, and the improvement of the condition of man upon earth. It may be, that, in the lapse of many centuries, no other opportunity, so favorable, will be presented to the government of the United States, to subserve the benevolent purposes of Divine Providence, to dispense the promised blessings of the Redeemer of mankind; to promote the prevalence in future ages of Peace on earth and good will to man, as will now be placed in their power, by participating in the deliberations of this Congress.

Among the topics enumerated in official papers, published by the Republic of Colombia, and adverted to in the correspondence now communicated to the House, as intended to be presented for discussion, at Panama, there is scarcely one in which the *result* of the meeting will not deeply affect the interests of the United States. Even those in which the belligerent states alone will take an active part, will have a powerful effect upon the state of our relations with the American, and probably with the principal European States. Were it merely that we might be correctly and speedily informed of the proceedings of the Congress, and of the progress and issue of their negotiations, I should hold it advisable, that we should have an accredited agency with them, placed in such confidential relations with the other members, as would ensure the authenticity and the safe and early transmission of its reports. Of the same enumerated topics, are the preparation of a manifesto, setting forth to the world the justice of their cause, and the relations they desire to hold with other Christian powers; and to form a convention of Navigation and Commerce, applicable both to the Confederated States and to their allies.

It will be within the recollection of the House, that immediately after the close of the war of our Independence, a measure closely analogous to this Congress of Panama, was adopted by the Congress of our Confederation, and for purposes of precisely the same character. Three Commissioners, with Plenipotentiary powers, were appointed to negotiate Treaties of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, with all the principal powers of Europe. They met and resided for that purpose about one year at Paris; and the only result of their negotiations at that time, was the first Treaty between the United States and Prussia, memorable in the diplomatic annals of the world, and precious as a monument of the principles, in relation to Commerce and maritime warfare, with which our country entered upon her career as a member of the great family of Independent nations. This Treaty, prepared in conformity with the instructions of the American Plenipotentiaries, consecrated three fundamental principles of the foreign intercourse, which the Congress of that period were desirous of establishing. First, equal reciprocity, and the mutual stipulation of the privileges of the most favored nation in the commercial exchanges of Peace. Secondly, the abolition of private war upon the ocean; and, thirdly, restrictions favorable to neutral commerce, upon belligerent practices, with regard to contraband of war and blockades. A painful, it may be said a calamitous experience, of more than forty years, has demonstrated the deep importance of these same principles, to the peace and prosperity of this nation, and to the welfare of all maritime States, and has illustrated the profound wisdom with which they were assumed as cardinal points of the policy of the Union.

At that time, in the infancy of their political existence, under the influence of those principles of liberty and of right, so congenial to the cause in which they had just fought and triumphed, they were able but to obtain the sanction of one great and philosophical, though absolute Sovereign in Europe, to their liberal and enlightened principles. They could obtain no more. Since then, a political hurricane has gone over threefourths of the civilized portions of the earth, the desolation of which, it may with confidence be expected, is passing away, leaving at least the American atmosphere, purified and refreshed—And now, at this propitious moment, the new-born nations of this hemisphere, assembling by their Representatives, at the Isthmus, between its two continents, to settle the principles of their future international intercourse with us, ask, in this great exigency, for our advice, upon those very fundamental maxims, which we from our cradle had first proclaimed and partially succeeded to introduce into the code of National Law.

Without recurring to that total prostration of all neutral and commercial rights, which marked the progress of the late European wars, and which finally involved the United States in them, and adverting only to our political relations with these American Nations, it is observable that while in all other respects, those relations have been uniformly, and without exception, of the most friendly and mutually satisfactory character, the only causes of difference and dissension between us and them, which ever have arisen, originated in those never failing foundations of discord and irritation, discriminations of commercial favor to other nations, licentious privateers, and paper blackades. I cannot, without doing injustice to the Republics of Buenos Ayres and Colombia, forbear to acknowledge the candid and conciliatory spirit, with which they have repeatedly yielded to our friendly representations and remonstrances on these subjects: In repealing discriminative laws which operated to our disadvantage, and in revoking the commissions of their privateers. To which Colombia has added the magnanimity of making reparation for unlawful captures by some of her cruisers, and of assenting, in the midst of War, to treaty stipulations favorable to neutral navigation. But the recurrence of these occasions of complaint has rendered the renewal of the discussions which result in the removal of them, necessary, while in the mean time injuries are sustained by merchants, and other individuals of the United States, which cannot be repaired, and the remedy lingers in overtaking the pernicious operation of the mischief. The settlement of general principles, pervading with equal efficacy all the American States, can alone be accomplished at the proposed Assembly.

If it be true the noblest treaty of peace, ever mentioned in history, is that by which the Carthagenians were bound to abolish the practice of sacrificing their own children, *because it was stipulated in favor of human nature,* I cannot exaggerate to myself the unfading glory, with which these United States will go forth in the memory of future ages, if, by their friendly counsel, by their moral influence, by the power of argument and persuasion alone, they can prevail upon the American nations at Panama to stipulate, by general agreement among themselves, and so far as any of them may be concerned, the perpetual abolition of private war upon the ocean. And if we cannot yet flatter ourselves, that this may be accomplished, as advances towards it, the establishment of the principle, that the friendly flag shall cover the cargo, the curtailment of contraband of war, and the proscription of fictitious paper blockades, engagements which we may reasonably hope will not prove impracticable, will, if successfully inculcated, redound proportionally to our honor, and drain the fountain of many a future sanguinary war. The late President of the United States, in his Message to Congress, of the 2d of December, 1823, while announcing the negotiation then pending with Russia, relating to the North West coast of this continent, observed, that the occasion of the discussions to which that incident had given rise, had been taken for asserting as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the U. States were involved, the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they had assumed and maintained, were thenceforward not to be considered as subjects for future colonization, by any European Power. The principle had first been assumed in that negotiation with Russia. It rested upon a course of reasoning equally simple and conclusive. With the exception of the existing European colonies, which it was in nowise intended to disturb, the two continents consisted of several sovereign and independent nations, whose territory covered their whole surface. By this, their independant condition, the United States enjoyed the right of commercial intercourse with every part of their possessions. To attempt the establishment of a colony in those posssessions would be to usurp, to the exclusion of others, a commercial intercourse, which was the common possession of all. It could not be done without encroaching upon existing rights of the United States. The Government of Russia has never disputed these positions, nor manifested the slightest dissatisfaction at their having been taken.—Most of the new American Republics have declared their entire assent to them; and they now propose, among the subjects of consultation at Panama, to take into consideration the means of making effectual the assertion of that principle, as well as the means of resisting interference from abroad, with the domestic concerns of the American Governments.

In alluding to these means, it would obviously be premature, at this time, to anticipate that which is offered merely as matter for consultation; or to pronounce upon those measures which have been, or may be suggested. The purpose of this Government is, to concur in none which would import hostility to Europe, or justly excite resentment in any of her States. Should it be deemed advisable to contract any conventional engagement on this topic, our views would extend no further than to a mutual pledge of the parties to the compact, to maintain the principle in application to its own territory, and to permit no colonial lodgments or establishment of European jurisdiction upon its own soil, and, with respect to the obtrusive interference from abroad, if its future character may be inferred from that which has been, and perhaps still is, exercised in more than one of the new States, a joint declaration of its character and exposure of it to the world, may be probably all that the occasion would require. Whether the United States should or should not be parties to such a declaration, may justly form a part of the deliberation. That there is an evil to be remedied, needs little insight into the secret history of late years to know, and that this remedy may best be concerted at the Panama meeting, deserves at least the experiment of consideration. A concert of measures, having reference to the more effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and the consideration of the light in which the political condition of the Island of Hayti is to be regarded, are also among the subjects mentioned by the Minister from the Republic of Colombia, as believed to be suitable for deliberations at the Congress. The failure of the negotiations with that Republic, undertaken during the late Administration, for the suppression of that trade, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, indicates the expediency of listening with respectful attention to propositions which may contribute to the accomplishment of the great end which was the purpose of that resolution, while the result of those negotiations will serve as admonition to abstain from pledging this Government to any arrangement which might be expected to fail of obtaining the advice and consent of the Senate, by a constitutional majority to its ratification.

Whether the political condition of the Island of Hayti shall be brought at all into discussion at the meeting, may be a question for preliminary advisement. There are in the political constitution of Government of that People, circumstances which have hitherto forbidden the acknowledgment of them by the Government of the United States, as sovereign and independent. Additional reasons for withholding that acknowledgment have recently been seen in their acceptance of a nominal sovereignty by the *grant* of a foreign prince, under conditions equivalent to the concession by them, of exclusive commercial advantages to one nation, adapted altogether to the state of colonial vassalage, and retaining little of independence but the name.—Our Plenipotentiaries will be instructed to present these views to the Assembly at Panama: and should they not be concurred in, to decline acceding to any arrangement which may be proposed upon different principles.

The condition of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico is of deeper import and more immediate bearing upon the present interests and future prospects of our union. The correspondence herewith transmitted will show how earnestly it has engaged the attention of this Government. The invasion of both those Islands by the United forces of Mexico and Colombia, is avowedly among the objects to be matured by the belligerant States at Panama. The convulsions to which, from the peculiar composition of their population, they would be liable, in the event of such an invasion, and the danger therefrom resulting of their falling ultimately into the hands of some European Power, other than Spain, will not admit of our looking at the consequences to which the Congress at Panama may lead, with indifference. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this topic, or to say more than that all our efforts in reference to this interest, will be to preserve the existing state of things, the tranquillity of the Islands, and the peace and security of their inhabitants.

And, lastly, the Congress of Panama is believed to present a fair occasion for urging upon all the new nations of the South, the just and liberal principles of religious liberty. Not by any interference whatever in their internal concerns, but by claiming for our citizens, whose occupations or interests may call them to occasional residence in their territories, the inestimable principle of worshipping their Creator according to the dictates of their own consciences. This privilege, sanctioned by the customary law of nations, and secured by treaty stipulations in numerous national compacts; secured even to our own citizens in the treaties with Colombia and with the Federation of Central America, is yet to be obtained in the other South American States, and Mexico. Existing prejudices are still struggling against it, which may, perhaps, be more successfully combatted at this general meeting than at the separate seats of Government of each Republic.

I can scarcely deem it otherwise than superfluous, to observe, that the Assembly will be in its nature diplomatic, and not legislative. That nothing can be transacted there obligatory upon any one of the States to be represented at the meeting, unless with the express concurrence of its own Representatives, nor even then, but subject to the ratification of its constitutional authorities at home. The faith of the United States to Foreign Powers cannot otherwise be pledged. I shall, indeed, in the first instance, consider the Assembly as merely *consultative;* and although the Plenipotentiaries of the United States will be empowered to receive and refer to the consideration of their Government, any proposition from the other parties to the meeting, they will be authorized to conclude nothing, unless subject to the definitive sanction of this Government, in all its Constitutional forms. It has, therefore, seemed to me unnecessary to insist, that every object to be discussed at the meeting, should be specified with the precision of a judicial sentence, or enumerated with the exactness of a mathematical demonstration. The purpose of the meeting itself is to deliberate upon the great and common *interests* of several new and neighboring nations. If the measure is new and without precedent, so is the situation of the parties to it. That the purposes of the meeting are somewhat indefinite, far from being an objection to it, is among the cogent reasons for its adoption. It is not the establishment of principles of intercourse with one, but with seven or eight nations at once. That, before they have had the means of exchanging ideas, and communicating with one another in common upon these topics, they should have definitively settled and arranged them in concert, is to require that the effect should precede the cause. It is to exact as a preliminary to the meeting, that for the accomplishment of which the meeting itself is designed.

Among the inquiries which were thought entitled to consideration before the determination was taken to accept the invitation, was that, whether the measure might not have a tendency to change the policy hitherto invariably pursued by the United States, of avoiding all entangling alliances, and all unnecessary foreign connexions.

Mindful of the advice given by the Father of our Country, in his Farewell Address, that the great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign Nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible; and faithfully adhering to the spirit of that admonition, I cannot overlook the reflection, that the counsel of Washington, in that instance, like all the counsels of wisdom, was founded upon the circumstances, in which our country and the world around us were situated, at the time, when it was given. That the reasons assigned by him for his advice, were, that Europe had a set of primary interests, which to us had none, or a very remote relation. That hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which were essentially foreign to our concerns. That our *detached* and *distant* situation invited and enabled us to pursue a different course. That by our union and rapid growth, with an efficient government, the period is not far distant, when we might defy material injury from external annoyance; when we might take such an attitude as would cause our neutrality to be respected; and with reference to belligerent nations might choose peace or war, as our interests, guided by justice, should counsel.

Compare our situation and the circumstances of that time, with those of the present day; and what, from the very words of Washington, then, would be his counsels to his countrymen now? Europe has still her set of primary interests, with which we have little, or a remote relation. Our distant or detached situation with reference to Europe remains the same. But, we were then the only Independent Nation of this hemisphere; and were surrounded by European Colonies, with the greater part of which we had no more intercourse, than with the inhabitants of another planet. Those Colonies have now been transformed into eight Independent Nations, extending

to our very borders. Seven of them Republics, like ourselves; with whom we have an immensely growing commercial, and *must* have, and have already important political connexions. With reference to whom our situation is neither distant nor detached. Whose political principles and systems of government, congenial with our own, must and will have an action and counteraction upon us and ours, to which we cannot be indifferent if we would.

The rapidity of our growth, and the consequent increase of our strength, has more than realized the anticipations of this admirable political legacy.—Thirty years have nearly elapsed since it was written, and in the interval, our population, our wealth, our territorial extension, our power, physical and moral, have nearly trebled. Reasoning upon this state of things from the sound and judicious principles of Washington, and must we not say, that the period which he predicted as then not far off has arrived? That *America* has a set of primary interests, which have none or a remote relation to Europe. That the interference of Europe therefore in those concerns should be spontaneously withheld by her upon the same principles, that we have never interfered with hers; and that, if she should interfere, as she may by measures which may have a great and dangerous recoil upon ourselves, we might be called in defence of our own altars and firesides, to take an attitude which would cause our neutrality to be respected, and choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

The acceptance of this invitation therefore, far from conflicting with the counsel or the policy of Washington, is directly deducible from and conformable to it: nor is it less conformable to the views of my immediate predecessor; as declared in his annual message to Congress, of the 2d of December, 1823, to which I have already adverted, and to an important passage of which I invite the attention of the House. "The citizens of the United States," said he, "cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellowmen, on that (the European) side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the Allied Powers, is essentially different in this respect from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations subsisting between the United States and those Powers, to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part, to extend their system to any portion of their Hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the governments who have declared their Independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition, for the purposes of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between those new Governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition; and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this Government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security."

To the question which may be asked, whether this meeting and the principles which may be adjusted and settled by it, as rules of intercourse between the American Nations, may not give umbrage to the Holy League of European Powers, or offence to Spain, it is deemed a sufficient answer, that our attendance at Panama can give no *just cause* of umbrage or offence to either—and that the United States will stipulate nothing there which can give such cause. Here the right of inquiry into our purposes and measures must stop. The Holy League of Europe itself was formed without inquiring of the United States whether it would or would not give umbrage to them. The fear of giving umbrage to the Holy League of Europe was urged as a motive for denying to the American nations the acknowledgment of their independence. That it would be viewed by Spain as hostility to her, was not only urged, but directly declared by herself. The Congress and Administration of that day consulted their rights and duties, and not their fears. Fully determined to give no needless displeasure to any foreign power, the United States can estimate the probability of their giving it, only by the right which any foreign State could have, to take it from their measures. Neither the representation of the United States at Panama, nor any measure to which their assent may be yielded there, will give to the Holy League, or any of its members, nor to Spain, the right to take offence. For the rest, the United States must still, as heretofore, take counsel from their duties, rather than their fears.

Such are the objects in which it is expected that the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, when commissioned to attend the meeting at the Isthmus, will take part; and such are the motives and purposes, with which the invitation of the three Republics was accepted. It was, however, as the House will perceive from the correspondence, accepted only upon condition that the nomination of Commissioners for the mission should receive the advice and consent of the Senate. The concurrence of the House to the measure, by the appropriations necessary for carrying it into effect, is alike subject to its free determination, and indispensable to the fulfilment of the intention.

That the Congress at Panama will accomplish all, or even any of the transcendent benefits to the human race, which warmed the conceptions of its first proposer, it were, perhaps, indulging too sanguine a forecast of events to promise. It is, in its nature, a measure speculative and experimental. The blessing of Heaven may turn it to the account of human improvement. Accidents unforeseen, and mischances not to be anticipated, may baffle all its high purposes, and disappoint its fairest expectations. But the design is great, is benevolent, is humane. It looks to the melioration of the condition of man. It is congenial with that spirit which prompted the Declaration of our Independence; which inspired the preamble of our first treaty with France; which dictated our first treaty with Prussia, and the instructions under which it was negotiated: which filled the hearts and fired the souls of the immortal founders of our Revolution.

With this unrestricted exposition of the motives by which I have been governed, in this transaction, as well as of the objects to be discussed, and of the ends, if possible, to be attained by our representation at the proposed Congress, I submit the propriety of an appropriation, to the candid consideration, and enlightened patriotism of the Legislature.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[A number of very voluminous documents accompanied this message, which it is utterly out of our power to publish.]

☞ The Office of the Carolina Observer is removed to the South East corner of Market Square, over Mr. Lewis Brown's Store. Entrance up the stairs from Gillespie street.

Blanks for sale.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, March 20.

The Senate was occupied nearly the whole of this day's sitting in discussing the appropriations (in the Military Appropriation Bill) for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, and of the Surveys with a view to Internal Improvement. The discussion, however, was but briefly entered into by most of the speakers, excepting Mr. Randolph, who addressed the Senate more than three hours on the different questions that arose. The motions to strike out the appropriations were finally all negatived, and the bill was passed to a third reading.

Tuesday, March 21.

Mr. Findlay, from the Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the petitions of the Agriculturists of Pennsylvania, and of the Grand Jury, Court, and Bar of Franklin county, in that state, praying that the importation of ardent spirits may be prohibited, made an unfavorable report thereon; which was read.

Mr. Findlay said, the resolution accompanying this report went to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the subject, but as he was in favor of the entire prohibition, he could not agree to this resolution; and he was in some doubts what step to take. Though there was no prospect of getting through the subject during the present session, he was convinced, by the march of public opinion in its favor, that it was founded on principles of equity and justice, and sound principles of political economy, and ought to be granted. For the present he should move that the report be laid on the table and printed; which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and remained with closed doors till a late hour, and then adjourned.

Wednesday, March 22.

Mr. Hayne moved that the Senate take up the bill for the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy, with a view to assign it to some day when gentlemen might come prepared to act upon it. The motion prevailed, and the bill having been read a second time, it was made the special order for Friday week.

Thursday, March 23.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the select committee on that subject, reported a bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt," which was read, and passed to a second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, March 18.

Mr. Everett, from the Committee on the Library, reported a resolution instructing the Clerk of the House to purchase 25 copies of the Congressional Register of Gales & Seaton; twenty copies of the same to remain in the custody of the Clerk, for the use of the members, and five copies to be deposited in the Library of Congress.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee to which was referred so much of the President's Message, at the opening of the session, as relates to that subject, reported a bill "to establish an Observatory in the District of Columbia;" which was twice read and committed.

Monday, March 20.

Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Militia to consider the expediency of making provision by law for the instruction of the officers of the militia in field tactics and the duty in camp or garrison.

In support of this resolution Mr. Allen observed, that, at the time the Constitution was adopted, it was the general sentiment of this country, that the militia were to be its reliance against invasion by an enemy; but he had perceived that other institutions had of late in a great measure superseded the militia, and had placed the defence of the country in other hands. He did not question the policy of such institutions, but he did regret to see that the militia no longer enjoyed, as it had done, the confidence of the country. The government, Mr. A. said, had hitherto done very little to encourage this great arm of the national defence. Indeed, some measures of government had had a tendency to injure it, by impairing the force of discipline. If officers of the militia, after being left to pay their own expenses, without any aid from the United States, shall continue to find themselves superseded in command, as soon as any opportunity offers for active service, but very little reliance could be placed on their attachment to the service. The honorable stimulus of ambition must, by such a course, be destroyed, and the efficiency of this great means of the public defence must be proportionably impaired.

The motion of Mr. A. was agreed to.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Elections on the contested election of the Delegate from the territory of Michigan. The report was favorable to the sitting member (Mr. Wing,) but was debated till the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 21.

Mr. Tucker, of S. C. moved the consideration of the resolution fixing the day of adjournment of Congress. It was agreed to consider the resolution, ayes 65, noes 62.

On this resolution an animated debate arose. Mr. Dwight, of Mass. moved to fill the blank with the 1st Monday of May next. Mr. Hemphill, of Pa. moved the 15th day of May. Mr. Edwards, of N. C. moved the 2d Monday in May. The debate turned mainly on the point, whether it was expedient, at this time, to fix any day of adjournment. Mr. Mallary, of Vermont, having maintained the expediency of doing so, moved to refer the resolution to the special committee which had been already appointed for the purpose of fixing a day of adjournment and a day of earlier meeting at the next session, and which had not yet reported.

The grounds on which the propriety of fixing, at this time, a day of adjournment was supported, were, in substance, the following: That, until some day was fixed, the members would not feel any pressure as to time, and would indulge a great latitude of debate; but, as soon as a day was fixed, at which the session must end, they would become more sensible of the value of their time, and having much business to do, in a definite space, would indulge less in debate, and would get through more of the public business, &c.

It was contended, on the other side, that it was impossible, in the nature of the case, to tell as yet what subjects would come up for decision, or what time a proper consideration and discussion of them would consume. Many important subjects must be considered. The amendments proposed to the Constitution—the appropriation for a mission to Panama—the whole subject of our relations with the Indian tribes—the provision for the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army—the Massachusetts claims for Militia services—in addition to which the Bankruptcy Bill would probably be brought forward.—Such was the freedom of debate, and so justly jealous were the members of the House of any thing like an attempt to invade it, that they would discuss subjects at the fullest length, though the time were ever so short, and they knew that other business would have to be postponed.

Mr. Cook said he was willing to sit here, if necessary, till the great day of trial should come, if the public business required it.

Mr. Hamilton, understanding this to refer to the day of judgment, indulged in some pleasantry on the occasion—but

Mr. Cook explained himself to mean the day of a new election. Many sallies were occasionally made at the expense of the long speeches of gentlemen, and the use of oranges and cologne water to relieve their exhaustion.

Finally, Mr. Webster moved to postpone the consideration of the motion to Monday next. This motion prevailed.

The House, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, went into committee of the whole, on the State of the Union, and Mr. Isacks, of Tennessee, and Mr. Lecompte, of Kentucky, addressed the committee in support of Mr. McDuffie's proposed amendments to the Constitution; when, on motion of Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, March 22.

Mr. McDuffie moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.—Ayes 105.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. McLane, of Delaware, in the chair.

Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. then addressed the committee at some length, against the proposition to amend, made by his colleague. He was succeeded by

Mr. Mitchell, of Ten. who spoke for about two hours, in support of the amendments.

After a brief explanation from Mr. Ward, of N. Y. in answer to some remarks of Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, the committee rose, on motion of Mr. J. S. Barbour, of Virginia, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The House then adjourned.

Thursday, March 23.

Mr. Ingham, from the select committee raised on the claim of the late President of the United States, made a report, and obtained leave to report the following bill:

"A Bill for the relief of James Monroe.

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorised and required to cause to be paid to James Monroe, out of any unappropriated moneys in the Treasury, the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest from the third day of December, eighteen hundred and ten, until paid."

The bill was twice read, and committed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union—when

Mr. Barbour, who had the floor, being absent—

Mr. Weems, of Maryland, addressed the committee in support of the amendments proposed by Mr. McDuffie to the Constitution. He was followed by Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, on the same side, who spoke till half past two o'clock, when, complaining of exhaustion, he consented to yield the floor, with the understanding that he would complete his speech on another day. Several gentlemen rose to speak, but, on motion, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

Washington, March 22.

In the House of Representatives the proposition for an amendment of the Constitution is again under discussion, after being interrupted by other topics for a day or two. It is now evident, from general observation, as well as from the uniform tenor of the language of the members of Congress in their letters home, which find their way into the newspapers, that there is no probability of any vote, in the present Congress, in favor of any amendment whatever to the Constitution. *Nat. Int.*

Washington, March 24.

The Supreme Court terminated its Annual Session on Tuesday last, after an incessant occupation of more than six weeks: during which time, out of an hundred and ninety cases on the docket, the Court was able to dispose of only forty-nine, leaving three-fourths of the docket untouched. It cannot be denied, after these repeated evidences of the fact, that the laws are not administered, under the present organization of the Courts of the United States, as promptly or efficaciously as they ought to be.—*Nat. Intel.*

[To the Editor of the National Journal.]

Adlum on the Cultivation of the Vine.

No. II.

In February of the second year, if the ground will admit of it, or as early in March as possible, the ground should be well worked or dug between the vines, to loosen and render it clean: but you must be careful not to dig deep too close to the vines, lest, thereby, their roots should be cut and bruised. At the same time, the earth should be again laid up in a hill to each plant; but there must be care taken not to bury the two young eyes of the former year's shoots, which were left to produce new wood.

At the beginning of May, when the vines are shooting, there should be two stakes fixed down to the side of each plant: to these the two shoots should be fastened, and all the small trailing lateral shoots should be constantly rubbed off, that the other shoots may be stronger. And the ground should be kept clean of weeds as before.

In the autumn following, these vines should be pruned again in the following manner: those which have produced two strong shoots of equal vigor, must be cut down to three eyes each, bearing in mind to rub off the lower one; but in such as have a strong shoot and a weak one, cut off the weak one altogether, and leave four eyes to the strong shoot, in order to have wood against the succeeding year.

In the spring of the third year, the ground should be again worked as before, between the vines; and two stakes, from one and a half to two inches square, and six or seven feet high, should be placed to each of the vines that have two shoots, at such a distance on each side of the plant as will admit of the shoots being fastened thereto. The shoots should be drawn out on each side of the stakes, so as to make an angle of forty-five degrees with the stem: but by no means should they be bent down horizontally, as is by some practised, for the branches lying too near the earth are generally injured by the damps, especially when they have fruit; which is never so well tasted, nor so early ripe upon those branches, as when they are more elevated.

In the month of May, when the vines begin to shoot, they must be attentively looked over, and all weak dangling shoots carefully rubbed off as they are produced; and those shoots that are produced from strong eyes should be fastened to the stakes, to prevent their being broken off by the wind.

This management should be repeated at least every three weeks, from the middle of May to the end of July; by which means the shoots which are trained up for the succeeding year, will not only be stronger, but also better ripened and prepared for bearing; because they will have the advantage of the sun and air, which is absolutely necessary to prepare their juices; whereas, if they are crowded by a number of small dangling weak branches, these will exclude the rays of the sun from the other shoots; and so by detaining the moisture a longer time amongst them, occasion the vessels of the young wood to be of larger dimensions, and more pithy; which is a great disadvantage in making good cuttings, and producing good grapes. The soil should be constantly kept clean, because if there is any vegetable, either weeds or plants of any kinds, growing between the vines, it will detain the dews longer, to the great detriment of the vines; so that those who plant other things between the vines, are guilty of a great error. This was known ever since the days of Moses, who expressly forbade the Jews from sowing other plants in their vineyards: "Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with divers seeds, lest the fruit of thy seed, which thou hast sown, and the fruit of thy vineyard, be defiled." Deut. chap. xxii. v. 9.

The vines should be pruned in autumn, which season I approve rather than spring; and this being the third year from planting, the vines will be strong enough to produce fruit the next year, therefore they must be pruned accordingly. Now, suppose the two shoots of the former year which were shortened to three eyes have, each of them, produced two strong branches, the summer past, then the uppermost of these shoots should be shortened down to five eyes, and the lowermost should be shortened down to three, the former to bear fruit the next year, and the latter being designed to produce vigorous shoots, to bear fruit in future years. But a great deal must depend upon the discretion of the vigneron, as there may be causes which may make it proper in some instances to vary from the above, either by leaving more or less eyes, as circumstances may require.

We have recently seen, in several newspapers, rumors of contemplated changes in the Departments here. We know not whence they originate, nor why they are put in circulation; but, as they tend to mislead, we conceive it proper, as far as we can, to give the public correct information upon the subject. We are assured that the rumors of any intended changes in the Cabinet are utterly destitute of all shadow of foundation.—*Nat. Jour.*

It is stated in the United States Gazette, that in 1820, the whole quantity of Lehigh Coal brought to Philadelphia was 32,000 bushels, and that it was difficult to dispose of even this small amount. Since then the supply has regularly increased, the sales having nearly doubled every year, except 1825, when they increased about two and a half times, making the total sales of that year, for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c. 795,511 bushels, and the market not supplied.

A good excuse.—A fellow who was recently detected in stealing brass candlesticks, from a church in New Orleans, very soberly excused himself by saying, he thought it was GOLD.

FOREIGN.

Both the French and English [...] continue to indulge in much [...] pecting the late events in Russia [...] are puzzled to find a cause for the [...] of Constantine, in so rigidly [...] the renunciation of the crown [...] of his second marriage in 18[...] was urged upon him again by [...] The Empress mother is now [...] the stage as the prime actor in the [...] ments. To her is ascribed, not [...] intriguing, but a determined and [...] character. Her sons are said [...] much in awe of her; and, notwith[...] Nicholas took the oath of alle[...] Constantine, and caused him to be [...] ed, she, we are informed, was [...] the point of his abiding by his [...] ments in the sealed papers recently [...]

Official advices from Warsaw [...] January 1, inform that a courier [...] there that morning, bringing the [...] of the question respecting the [...] to the throne. The Grand Duke [...] tine caused his Court to be [...] voked; and, in the presence of the [...] of Lockweitz, his wife, and many [...] read with a loud voice the U[...] new Emperor, and finished with [...] *long life to my well beloved brother* [...] *ror* NICHOLAS *the First, my gracious* [...] *and Master.*"

The Greeks.—"A Member of [...] Committee at Paris, received a [...] Marseilles, from M. Piscatori, w[...] bout to sail with the expedition [...] Greece. The Postscript of the [...] thus couched:—"We have this mo[...] ceived intelligence from Greece, [...] believed to be authentic. Ibrahim [...] having determined to march upon [...] was attacked on the road by Go[...] completely defeated him, and [...] of his men."

We have been favored, says the [...] Palladium, with Smyrna papers to [...] 9, received by the Susan, Capt. [...] their accounts of the events of the [...] tween the Greeks and the Turks [...] a late date. They state that Mi[...] held out on the 15th Dec. but wa[...] ed to fall soon; that Ibrahim P[...] gone from Patras to active serv[...] the Greeks had lost a fine ship in [...] attempt on the Turkish fleet; and [...] Russian, a Sardinian, and an Ang[...] vessel had been taken by the Greeks [...]

Extract of a letter from Smyrna [...] received per Susan:—"We have [...] interesting news from the Morea [...] advices from Missolonghi say that [...] Pacha continued bombarding that [...] It was reduced almost to a heap [...] and must eventually fall—it was [...] defended by a few thousand Gree[...] some French officers who were la[...] say, appeared determined rather [...] than to surrender. The defence [...] place continues to excite the admi[...] every one.

"Reschid Pacha, it appears, sent [...] him Pacha for the aid of his troops [...] due Missolonghi, who offered to [...] provided he commanded the troops [...] son, to which the former objected, [...] grounds that he was Seraskier of the [...] try, and that no one should comm[...] himself. Thus the affair rested [...] dates."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Baltimore, [...]

The elegant and fast sailing [...] dera, Capt. Marbury, arrived [...] Liverpool, whence she sailed on [...] of January—Her letter bag wa[...] board the Steam boat Virginia, of [...] Point yesterday, arrived here ea[...] morning, and our regular files of [...] *papers* to the evening of the 27th [...] inclusive, and commercial letters [...] 28th from Liverpool came to hand [...] son for our columns of to-day—In[...] by this arrival is thirteen days la[...] England than any heretofore rece[...]

London, [...]

Affairs of Russsia.—We received [...] press, the *Etoile*, of the 27th Janua[...] contents are of some interest, as [...] seen by the following extracts:—

St. Petersburg, [...]

"We congratulate ourselves on [...] nothing but satisfactory intellig[...] communicate to our readers.

"The first army has already ta[...] ken the oath of fidelity to the Em[...] NICHOLAS.

"The same duty has been fulfilled [...] Corps d'Armee of Finland, as w[...] all the civil authorities of the Grand [...] chy.

Paris, [...]

"His Majesty the Emperor of Russia [...] viewed on the 27th December, the [...] garrison, as well as the battalions [...] had been misled on the preceding [...] "You have lost your honor," said the [...] narch to these last, "I pardon you, [...] vor to recover it." They imme[...] supplicated pardon of the Emperor [...] tears of shame and repentance, and [...] him to restore his confidence to them [...] made the air resound with loud [...]

St. Petersburg, [...]

Several more officers have lately [...] arrested.—On the 1st of this month [...] Majesty gave an audience to the Dip[...] tic Body.

"This winter is very severe, the cold [...] ing at 15 to 18 deg. by Reamur's ther[...] meter, without any snow.

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

Providence, March 20.

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

...ers in the ship Fame, from South ...arrived at New York, who reach... ...evening in the steam boat, dis... ...e, that the project for a Congress ...had been entirely abandoned, so ...it was not the subject of conver... ...olitical circles at Chili or Lima, ...known to a public functionary ...mbia, recently met with there. ...ant had seen the official bulle... ...ning the invitation from Colom... ...to join in such a Congress, and ...of the latter government declin... ...ether. The government of Pe... ...declined the invitation, and in ...e of this the project which ori... ...through the Colombian govern... ...olivar, had been abandoned. No ...had been in session, nor was it in ...sition to hold any. The U. S. ship ...spoken by the Fame, left Lima the ...ober, and knew nothing of the ...Congress. A letter 4th of No... ...om an official source at Santiago ...e above by its total silence on ...t so interesting here, but which ...ought of there, then, nor at any ...aving any reference to this Go...

...r from Bogota, dated Jan. 29 ...Anderson, your minister, arriv... ...few days ago, in bad health. He ...vering, and is held in the high... ...tion by the cabinet. His bro... ...so been ill with ague and fever, ...out of his room. This is a ...ost every person has to pay this ...ngular climate."

...ster, Esq. author of the Spelling ...given notice in the Eastern news... ...at he has completed a *Dictionary* ...uage "at the expense of twen... ...labor, and thirty thousand dol... ...ars." He mentions that he made ...England, partly with a view to as... ...e real state of the language, and ...vered that no book whatever was ...ed and received in that country as ...of orthoepy. He observes inci... ...hat no less than *seven millions* of ...'s Spelling Book have been sold. ...that the English dictionaries are, ...half a century behind the state ...and hopes that his fellow citi... ...e furnished with something bet... ...e which he is about to publish.

Nat. Gazette.

...who are afflicted with any im... ...of speech, we can safely recom... ...cific in Doctor Chapman of this ...has taken the trouble to furnish ...and auricular demonstration of ...ce of his system in two of his ...o had been restored to the use of ...ch from a complete inability to ...any ease or distinctness. The ...ed to effect a cure, of course de... ...ends on the extent of the defect ...fied, but in no case is more than ...is required.

New York American.

...—A Mr. Lawson has introduc... ...e Legislature of Pennsylvania, a ...to *compel* printers of papers to ...laws of that state gratis, "*under ...fifty dollars.*" Why not go for ...and compel the printers to sup... ...government at once. One measure ...s just as the other, though some... ...burdensome. If they failed to ...ith the law, hang them up to their ...as Jack Cade did the school... ...ith their ink-balls round their ...ders.

...n mad.—The King, hearing some ...e that Moore had murdered She... ...served, "I won't say that Mr. ...s murdered Sheridan, but he has ...attempted his life."

...from New Orleans, received in ...mention that amongst the fai... ...ut place, arising out of the Cot... ...ations of the last year, is one ...the heavy sum of one million two ...d twenty six thousand dollars ...sses to the amount of one hun... ...teen thousand dollars, only.

...ng was held at the City Hotel in ...on Friday evening last, for the ...assisting the Cherokee nation of ...procuring a Printing Press and ...establishing an Academy at ...their seat of government. A ...amount of money was collect... ...meeting, and a committee was ...to receive further donations. The ...Council of the Cherokees have al... ...propriated fifteen hundred dollars, ...own Treasury for this purpose. ...ose to preserve their own lan... ...well as to introduce ours among

...the present visitors to the Seat of ...nt is Charles L. Bonaparte, ...Musignano) who arrived in this ...Saturday, and has taken lodgings ...s Franklin House.—*Nat. Int.*

...of war called the Lexington, was ...from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, ...sday last. Another sloop of war, ...d the Vincennes, will be launch... ...the same place in about three

Notice.

...AS my wife Mary Murchison left my ...bed board on the 28th inst. This is ...forewarn all persons from crediting her ...debts as I will pay no debts of her con...

COLIN MURCHISON.

...burg, March 29—3t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 29, 1826.

The Raleigh Register was probably misinformed as to the finding of the lost mail. It has not yet been heard of here, and we therefore conclude has not been recovered.

Flour.—So little of this article was raised in this State last year, that in this town, the greatest market in the State, a quantity sufficient for consumption could not be obtained; the last Steam Boat brought 15 or 20 barrels of Northern flour, and much more will necessarily have to be obtained from the same quarter. So much for cotton planting.

Snow.—A passenger in the Raleigh stage on Sunday last, informed us that he witnessed a fall of snow that afternoon a few miles south of Raleigh, which covered the ground in a few minutes.

Superstition.—An anecdote concerning the death of the Emperor Alexander is related and vouched for in the Paris papers, which will shew how much this great man was under the influence of superstition. Fifteen days before his death, the Emperor, in a small vehicle, was driven by a favorite postilion or coachman, who had been his constant attendant for seven or eight years. The carriage was upset and the driver killed. "Gentlemen," said Alexander to persons who came up, "this man always precedes me." From that time he appeared affected with the most gloomy melancholy, and 15 days after, died.

We believe the correct pronunciation of the word Panama, which is now in every mouth, will be given by placing the accent on the last syllable—Pan-a-*ma*. So it is pronounced at Washington. Boliver is commonly called *Bol*-i-var—The correct pronunciation is said to be Bo-lee-var.

Executive Proceedings.—By a nearly unanimous vote the injunction of secresy has been removed from all the Messages and Documents submitted to the Senate, and all the proceedings thereon, in relation to the proposed Mission to the Congress of Panama. Some of these have been published in the Washington papers—among them the confidential Message of the President by which he made the nomination of Ministers. It is not long, but its publication is rendered unnecessary by the more argumentative one given in this paper. There is one thing, however, which, as it involves a Constitutional question of the highest importance, we must not pass over. It will be recollected, that, in his message to both Houses at the opening of the session, the President said, that "invitations had been accepted, and that Ministers on the part of the United States would be commissioned, to attend the deliberations at Panama." This unqualified language gave rise to much discussion, particularly in the "Ancient Dominion." The National Journal, true to the cause in which it is enlisted, denied that the Executive meant to arrogate to himself the power to appoint Ministers *without* the advice and consent of the Senate. In his confidential message, however, the President expressly claims the power to determine on and carry into effect this measure without consulting the Senate. Whence he derives the authority we have not been able to discover; but that it does not come from the Constitution, the following extract from the 2d Section of the 2d Article of that instrument may shew:

"He [the President] shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur: and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments."

We are glad to see that the assumption of power was not suffered to pass unnoticed—our Senator, Mr. Branch, having, on the 28th December, proposed the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas the President of the United States, in his opening Message to Congress, asserts, that "invitations had been accepted, and that Ministers on the part of the United States would be commissioned to attend the deliberations at Panama," without submitting said nominations to the Senate: And whereas, in an Executive communication of the 26th day of December, 1825, although he submits the nominations, yet maintains the right, previously announced in his opening Message, that he possesses an authority to make such appointments, and to commission them without the advice and consent of the Senate: And whereas, a silent acquiescence on the part of this body may, at some future time, be drawn into dangerous precedent: Therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States does not constitutionally possess either the right or the power to appoint Ambassadors or other public Ministers, but with the advice and consent of the Senate, except when vacancies may happen in the recess.

By a vote of the Senate, of the 21st inst. this resolution was transferred from the executive to the legislative Journal of the Senate, the effect of which is that the resolution can be called up and debated openly, which will no doubt soon be done, when we hope to find virtue enough in the Senate to resist this bold encroachment upon its Constitutional rights.

It is a little remarkable that in his message to the House Mr. Adams disclaims the power which he expressly claimed in his message to the Senate, to appoint the Ministers without the advice of the Senate.

It is said that Mr. Randolph occupied the floor of the Senate for nearly *twelve hours* on the last day and night of the discussion of the Panama question.

A character.—Mr. Cambreleng, in a late speech in the House of Representatives, said his colleague, Mr. Storrs, was a political veteran, "who, if the chronicles of the times were to be relied on, had belonged to every party that had existed in the state, no matter by what denomination known; one, no doubt, perfectly familiar with all their sinuosities, histories, and mysteries."

A new version of an old story.—Every one has heard that the elder Mr. Adams left the seat of Government at midnight of the 3d of March 1801, the hour of the expiration of his term of service. Various causes have been assigned for this singular act, such as fear of popular indignation, anger, disappointment, shame, &c.—But a writer in the N. Y. American says it was because Mr. Jefferson did not invite him to remain at the President's House (a compliment justly to be expected,) and no lodgings could be procured in the city, every nook and corner being full.

The Milton Gazette states that the Ticket which drew the $20,000 prize in the N. Carolina State Lottery, remained unsold in the hands of R. L. Cook, Esq. Postmaster at Hillsborough.

The Dredging Machine.—The last Hillsborough paper has collected together all the information which, from time to time, has been published in the Wilmington and Fayetteville papers, and in this paper, in relation to the Dredging Machine; first of its being ordered, afterwards of some parts of the machinery having been received; but concludes with stating, that he is informed, from a source which he cannot doubt, that the only part of the machine received is the *balance-wheel*, and doubts whether any thing else has been purchased, and desiring to know the real state of the business.

We have it in our power to assure the Editor of the Hillsborough paper, that the information which he has received on this subject, is altogether incorrect. We know that the Dredging Machine and Steam Engine have been purchased and paid for; that they have been received at Wilmington, and under the superintendance of General Dudley, a member of the Board for Internal Improvements, have been fixed in a vessel purchased for the purpose, and which is under the direction of Captain Potter; and we can speak with the more confidence on this subject, from having heard Gen. Dudley (who left our city but a few days ago) say that he expected by the time he reached home, the Dredging Machine would be ready to go into operation.

The West-Point Foundry Company at N. York, with whom Mr. Fulton contracted for this Machinery, were to have delivered it in Wilmington early in June; but, from causes unknown to us, it was not delivered till late in the fall; and after it was received it required considerable time and labour to put the parts together. An Engineer was furnished by the Foundry for this purpose, and for placing the Steam Engine and Dredging Machine in the vessel provided for the occasion, which had to be cut down and prepared for their reception.

Nothing, we believe, has been wanting, either on the part of the Board for Internal Improvements, or the Civil Engineer, to get this Machinery into operation as soon as possible; and we trust we shall shortly have it in our power to say that the Flats below Wilmington have been completely removed.

We learn that measures will also be taken as soon as the present high water shall subside, for clearing out the Cape Fear River between Elizabeth and Fayetteville (all the obstructions between Wilmington and the former place having been already removed.) A large number of hands, it is expected, will be employed on this work.—*Ral. Reg.*

Men and women have each their appropriate spheres, as well of action as of thought and conversation, and any assumption of the manners or duties of one by the other is highly improper and disgusting. It is especially so however, when the female affects the conversation and manners of men. They are so utterly inconsistent with the soft, gentle, retiring modesty which we look for in the better part of creation, that, though they may take for a moment with the thoughtless, they cannot inspire that love and esteem which it is the whole business of woman's life to merit and obtain.

Men lose their manners and women their wit, for want of association and conversation with one another; or rather, neither men nor women have much either of the one or the other without such association.

The following extract of a letter gives a melancholy account of the Liverpool market at the latest date.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated the 28th January.

"We are sorry that it is necessary for us to give you a very gloomy picture of the commercial state of this country; many mercantile failures are taking place we may say daily, and confidence greatly impaired. It has the very worst effect on the prices of produce, and we at present do not see a rallying point from which we are to recover; the state of the manufacturing districts and Liverpool is worse than in December; many of the mills are working short time, and the failure of J. Hadman, a banker of this place, who had a great number of small accounts with shopkeepers and tradesmen, has done much mischief. Cotton and Tobacco suffer seriously by this state of things. Our Tobacco quotations are altogether nominal and low, as the prices are of Cotton —our market is heavy. Speculators and dealers are discouraged. We cannot quote the very best new Uplands higher than 7¾d. per lb. We quote generally Uplands 5½ a 7¾.

Letters received in this town this morning, state that there has been an arrival at New York from Havre, bringing accounts to the 2d February, which state a further decline in Cotton, and the failure of some other houses in Liverpool. No political news.

Virtues of Salt.—The following extraordinary fact has lately come to our knowledge. A Planter in this vicinity had been for some years afflicted with a Wen on his neck, which grew so large as to be very inconvenient and distressing. After trying a number of remedies, he was advised by one of his neighbors to wash it two or three times a day with strong salt water, (water in which Salt had been dissolved.) He did so, and to his great relief and comfort, the Wen gradually decreased in size, and finally disappeared! Let those who are similarly afflicted, "*go and do likewise.*"—*Ral. Reg.*

We hear that the enterprising fishermen in the vicinity of Beaufort, in this State, caught a Whale, a few weeks since. This animal measured *fifty feet* in length, and it is computed that the Oil will be of the value of 500 dollars. Although Whales are seldom taken on our coast now, yet half a century ago, that fishery was an abundant source of profit to the inhabitants of Carteret county, for there are old persons now alive to whom, in their youth, it furnished regular employment.—*Ral. Reg.*

The official gazette of Madrid contains the following article in the shape of affidavit: Miss Elizabeth Cano, born in 1786, of delicate constitution, attained the age of 15 without serious indisposition; in 1819 she was attacked with epileptic fits, which terminated in a deep sleep that lasted three months; she recovered and enjoyed perfect health for several months, when she again fell asleep, which lasted seven months; she awoke and continued in good health until 1815, when she took a nap which lasted until September, 1825, *ten years!* She lived, however, but six days after she awoke, her frame being exhausted. She remembered persons from their voice. We have our doubts of the truth of this story, though told by authority.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Arrived, on the 21st, Steam Boat North Carolina, Tawes, from Wilmington, with 38 hhds. Sugar; 23 hhds. Molasses; 112 bags Coffee; 59 bbls. 5 hhds. Spirits; 79 bbls. 67 boxes Fish; 22 bbls. 83 boxes sundries.

Tow Boat Com. Perry, with 1372 bushels Salt, 119 bushels Potatoes, 19 hhds. Molasses, 100 bbls. Fish, Spirits, &c.

Departed, on the 23d, Steam Boat North Carolina, with 327 bales Cotton; 31 hhds. 19 kegs Tobacco &c.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From the Heral, March 24.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Regulator, McIlhenny, from Charleston.
Sloop Avon, Hodges, Charleston.
Brig North Carolina, Hallett, New York.

CLEARED,

Brig Fisher, Higgins, for New Bedford.
Brig Ajax, Hood, for New York.

DIED,

In this vicinity, this morning, Mrs. Shaw, widow of the late Colin Shaw, Esq.

In Gloucester, N. H. on Thursday March 8, suddenly, Capt. William Damrell, of Portsmouth, and master of the sloop Boston of that port, aged 36. Capt. D. was probably the largest man in the United States. He weighed a month since, 444 pounds. His coffin was made of plank, and measured across the breast 3 feet 6 inches, and in depth 3 feet, and was 7 feet in length. The hearses in Gloucester were not large enough to admit the coffin, and his remains were carried to the grave in a cart. It required ten men to perform the rites of interment.

Charles Weinedel,
MINIATURE PAINTER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville that he has not yet completed his engagements in Raleigh, which have detained him much longer than he expected. He will be in Fayetteville as soon as possible.

Raleigh, March 26—1t

The greatest Curiosity ever seen in America!

A Grand Exhibition
OF TWO LAFAYETTE
PANHARMONICONS,

Which play a great variety of Music, contain the sound of all kind of Instruments, and are equal to a full Band, accompanied by *One hundred Moving Figures.* To be seen for a short time at Mr. David Smith's corner of Market Square, from 9 in the morning till 10 at night.

Fayetteville, March 28—1t

☞ N. B.—The above Instruments are for sale.

For Sale.

30 BAGS prime Coffee,
Dry Goods, &c.

L. FITZHARRIS.

Fayetteville, March 1, 1826.—56tf

Notice.

THERE will be sold, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 29th April next, two Negro Fellows, GEORGE and SAM, the property of Wm. L. McNeill; conveyed by Deed of Trust to secure the payment of a debt due Thomas Crawford.

GEO. McNEILL, Trustee.

March 23, 1826—60-tf



Town Militia!

YOU are hereby ordered to attend a regular Muster of the Company on Saturday the first day of April next, at the Court House, precisely at 9 o'clock A. M. equipped according to law.

By order of G. DEMING, Capt.
T. C Militia.

N. B. The office of Second Lieutenant being vacant, an election will take place on that day.

G. D., Capt.

March 29—1t

Dancing School.

JOHN LATASTE respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville that his School will commence, at the Mansion Hotel, on Tuesday next the 4th of April, and continue, until the expiration of the Quarter, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for young Ladies, and at 7 in the evening for young Gentlemen.

MUSIC.

His terms for Music will be the same as heretofore.

Tuning Pianos, for persons not Scholars, $3 for one tuning, and $5 for the whole quarter, tuning every week—paid in advance.

March 29—60-tf

This Day!

The Drawing of the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

Of Pennsylvania will take place in the City of Philadelphia. The following are the Capital Prizes:

$20,000, $10,000, $5,000,

$3,046, 8 of 1,000, 16 of 500, &c.

Price of Tickets $4, Shares in proportion. Gentlemen are informed that a second supply of Tickets in this Lottery have been ordered, and will be received here tomorrow morning.

E. J. HALE.

March 29.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Qua'ty rated.	From D.C	To D.C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8
Brandy, Cogniac,	-	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do.		60
Peach,	-	do.	50	60
Bacon, - -	-	lb.		7½
Beeswax	-	do.	30	32
Butter,	-	do	12½	15
Bagging	-	yard,	21	25
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	19	20
2d qual.	-	do	15	18
Candles, Mould,	-	do	14	15
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton,	-	do	10	10¾
Corn, -	-	bushel	90	100
Copperas .	-	lb.	4½	5
Flax -	-	do	15	16
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		75
Flour Sup. scarce	-	barrel.		6
Fine, do.	-	do	5½	
Fish, Herrings	-	do	4 00	4½
Mullet	-	do	6 00	
Feathers -	-	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland, -	-	gallon,	90	1 25
Country, -	-	do	43	45
Ginger .	-	lb	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron, - -	-	100 lb.	5½	6
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	-	do	3 50	
Lime, - -	-	cask,	2 25	2 50
Lard .	-	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	10	11
Logwood -	-	100 lb.	2 50	3
Molasses, -	-	gallon,	35	40
Nutmegs .	-	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, cut, Assorted	-	do	7	8
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	60	65
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats, .	-	bush	40	50
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	18 00	21 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork -	-	barrel.	8 00	9 00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper, -	-	lb.	21	22
Pimento, -	-	do	30	
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	7 50	8
Others,	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	-	do	5	6
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	1 00	1 25
Wind. Island.	-	do		
New-England,	-	do		5
Rice, - -	-	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins .	-	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags .	-	lb.	2	0
Shot, -	-	Bag,	2 75	3 6
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	10	11½
Common,	-	do	9	10
Loaf, -	-	lb	20	25
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush	70	75
Turks Island,	-	do	70	75
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	6	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-Petre .	-	do	12	15
Tallow, -	-	do	10	11
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson, -	-	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	5	6
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ⅓ x -	-	box	16 00	18 00
Verdigrs, -	-	lb.	65	
Wheat, -	-	bush.	1	1 25
Whiskey, . -	-	gallon,	40	42½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

POETRY.

MAN.

An Apologue by Sheridan.

Affliction, one day, as she hark'd to the roar
Of the stormy and struggling billow,
Drew a beautiful form on the sands of the shore,
With the branch of a weeping willow.

Jupiter, struck with the noble plan,
As he roamed on the verge of the ocean,
Breathed on the figure, and calling it Man,
Endued it with life and with motion.

A creature so glorious in mind and in frame,
So stamp'd with each parent's impression,
Among them a point of contention became,
Each claiming the right of possession.

He is mine, said Affliction, I gave him his birth,
I alone am the cause of creation—
The materials were furnish'd by me, answer'd Earth;
I gave him, said Jove, animation.

The Gods, all assembled in solemn divan,
After hearing each claimant's petition,
Pronounced a definitive sentence on Man,
And thus settled his fate's disposition:

Let Affliction possess her own child, till the woes
Of life cease to harrass and to goad it;
After death, give his body to Earth, whence it rose,
And his spirit to Jove, who bestow'd it.

LOVE IN TEARS—*By Scott.*

The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,
And hope is brightest when it dawns from fears;
The rose is sweetest wash'd with morning dew,
And Love is loveliest when embalmed in tears.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

WM. E. TROY respectfully informs the Public that he has just received (four doors west of the Cape Fear Bank) a large addition to his stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. The following are among those just received.

Cavallo's Philosophy, 2 vols. and plates
Paley's Moral Philosophy. Watts on the Mind
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress
Common Prayer, in plain and elegant binding
Southey's Life of the Rev. John Wesley
Family Bibles, with plates, very cheap
School Bibles and Testaments
Pocket Bibles, plain and elegant
Watts' Psalms and Hymns. Scott's Force of Truth
Mosheim's Church History. Faber on the Spirit
Death of Abel Buck's Works, complete
Butler's Analogy of the Christian Religion
Whitefield's Sermons Paley's Theology
Law's serious call to the Unconverted
Life of Scott, 8vo and 12mo. Pilgrim's Progress
Christian's Pattern
Treatise on the Christian Doctrine, by Jno. Milton.

SURGERY, ANATOMY, & MEDICINE.

Wistar's Anatomy Dorsey's Surgery
Bickat's Anatomy Good's Study of Medicine
Thomas's Domestic Medicine Thomas's Practice
Sweedeaur on Syphilis Hunter on the Blood
Abernathy's Surgical Works
Ewell's Medical Companion
Armstrong on Typhus Fever Fordyce on Fever
Bell's Anatomy Thatcher's Dispensatory
Beddingfield's Practice Bateman's Synopsis

LAW.

Adams on Ejectment Phillips' Evidence
Maddock's Chancery Comyn on Contracts
Saunders's Reports Chitty's Pleadings
Chitty's Criminal Law Chitty on Bills
Roberts on Fraudulent Conveyances
Haywood's Manual Potter's Justice
Laws of North Carolina Taylor's Digest

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Moral Instructor and Guide to Virtue
Bonnycastle's Algebra
Smiley's Geography and Atlas Cumming's ditto
Murray's Octavo Grammar Brown's Catechism
Morse's Geography and Atlas, 8vo. 1 vol.
Greek Testament Smiley's Arithmetic
Pike's Arithmetic Key to ditto
Jack Halyard the Sailor Boy. New School Book
Sanford and Merton
New England and other Primers
Copy Plates, large and small Text
Goldsmith's England, Greece, and Rome
Goldsmith's Animated Nature Tytler's History

MISCELLANEOUS.

Russell's History of Modern Europe, new edition
Charlotte Temple Falconer's Shipwreck
Life of Curran, by his Son, a very popular work
Byron's Works, complete
Burns' Works, in boards and elegant binding
Sketch of My Friend's Family
Beauties of Shakespeare Johnson's Rasselas
Josephus Hervey's Meditations
Miss Wright's View of Society and Manners in America
Decision, a Tale, by Mrs. Hofland
Morse's American Revolution, with plates
McKenzie's 5000 Receipts, in all the useful and Domestic Arts
Songster's Companion
Songs for Ladies, Lively, Pathetic, and Sentimental
Songs for Gentlemen, Patriotic, Comic, and Descriptive
Scottish Chiefs Beauties of Robertson
Franklin's Life and Essays
Venn's Whole Duty of Man
Plutarch's Lives Life of Colonel Gardiner
Johnson's Lives of the Poets
The Foresters, by the Author of Lights & Shadows
Flowers of Wit Key to Knowledge
Shakespeare Vicar of Wakefield
Gil Blas Perigrine Pickle
Thompson's Seasons
Wreath, containing selections from the best Authors
Hoole's Tasso, or Jerusalem delivered, with plates, a heroic Poem
Moore's Melodies Lady of the Lake
Picture of Philadelphia Mental Improvement
Martyn's Memoirs Phillips' Speeches
Young's Night Thoughts Junius's Letters
Milton's Works Cowper's Poems
Lacon, or many things in few words
Montgomery's Works.

Also,

Black and Red Ink, superior quality, in phials. Sand Boxes, India Rubber, Wafers, Wafer Boxes, Cork and other Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Lead Pencils, Blotting Paper, Quills, Playing Cards, &c. &c.

A great variety of Excellent
BLANK BOOKS.

Drawing, Letter, Foolscap & Wrapping } **PAPER.**

Fayetteville, March 17, 1826—49-tf

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, generally, executed.

Selling Off,

At the most reduced rates, for CASH OR CREDIT,
DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, STRAW & LEGHORN BONNETS, *SHOES, BAGGING, &c.*

E. E. LEWIS & CO.
March 8, 1826—57-8t

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the Town of Salisbury, on the Thursday of Rowan Superior Court, being the 13th day of April next

A. D. MURPHEY, President.
March 7, 1826—58 tm

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Robert H. Taylor & Co. was dissolved on the 1st February by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern, are requested to make payment to R. H. Taylor; and those to whom they are indebted, will please apply to him for payment, he being fully authorized to settle the above concern.

ROBERT H. TAYLOR,
W. & E. TOWNES.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1826. 583t

The Subscriber

WILL continue in business at the Store occupied by the late firm of Robt. H. Taylor & Co, where he offers for sale, a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, which he will sell low for Cash or produce.

ROBT. H. TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1826.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to
C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Notice.

AT March term of Cumberland county court the subscriber qualified as administrator on the estate of William N. Goodwin, dec'd.; all those indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against him to present them properly authenticated for payment.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, March 15th, 1826—tf

Notice.

WHEREAS, the subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration *Pen Dente Lite* of William Hodges, deceased, late of this county, at March Term of Cumberland county Court, and does hereby notify all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment of the same, and those having any claim against said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN HODGES, Adm'r.
Cumberland county, N. C. March 10, 1826–58-4t

Further Notice.

I WILL expose to public sale on Thursday the 6th day of April, at the late residence of William Hodges, deceased, the following Negroes, viz.—Aaron, Sandy, Sam, and Rachel, and all the personal property of said deceased; on a credit of six months; bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers.

JOHN HODGES, Adm'r.

N. B.—I will attend on the 7th April at the late residence of the dec'd. and on the 8th at Mr. James Miller's, Fayetteville, for the purpose of settling and liquidating the accounts of the deceased.

Valuable Real Estate,

FOR SALE.

IF not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Tuesday in June next, those

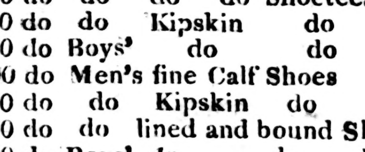
Valuable Houses and Lots,

on the South East corner of the Court House square, in the town of Fayetteville, now in the occupancy of David D. Salmon, Esq. Also,

A Lot of Ten Acres of LAND,

in said town, on Rowan and Hillsborough streets, joining John Armstrong and others. Terms, liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale For further particulars, apply to David D. Salmon, on the premises, or John Armstrong, Esq. or to the subscribers, residing in Sampson county.

ARCHD. MONK.
HARDY ROYAL.
January 11, 1826. 50–tf

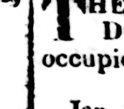


H. G. NELSON

Offers for sale, in addition to his former Stock,

50	pair Men's fine Calf Boots				
400	do	do	do	do	Shoetees
300	do	do	Kipskin		do
250	do	Boys'	do		do
400	do	Men's fine Calf Shoes			
350	do	do	Kipskin		do
750	do	do	lined and bound Shoes		
300	do	Boys'	do	do	do
700	do	Men's thick Brogans			
1000	do	do	do	Shoes	
200	do	Boys'	do	do	
500	do	Ladies' Mor. strapped Walking Shoes			
700	do	do	do	Lace	do do
400	do	do	do	heeled Pumps	
500	do	do	do	spring heeled Pumps	
500	do	Children's Morocco Boots			
750	do	Women's Leather welted Shoes			
350	do	do	do	Pumps	
600	do	Children's Bootees and Shoes.			

ALSO,



500 WOOL HATS,
20 boxes Shaving Soap,
60 Packing Trunks
Cotton Cards, Shoe Thread, &c. &c.
November 15, 1825—41-tf

To Rent,

THE large and commodious three story brick Dwelling and Store House, owned and lately occupied by Mrs. Perry. For terms, apply to

JOHN KELLY.
Jan. 2, 1826—48-tf

100 Sides of Sole Leather
150 do. upper do.
10 doz. Morocco Skins
15 do. Lining do.
Just received and for sale by
H. G. NELSON.
December 7, 1825.—44tf

Storage of Cotton.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

WILL receive Cotton on Storage, at their Warehouses in Fayetteville or Campbellton.
Dec. 28, 1825. 47—tf

4000 BUSHELS first quality Turk's Island SALT, stored in the Steam Boat Warehouse, for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at a low price.

JNO. HUSKE.
Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Just received and for Sale.

10 Casks Tanner's Oil,
70 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil.
JNO. HUSKE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1825—34tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore,

Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.
April 19.—12tf

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.

100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel. *For sale by*
JNO. HUSKE.
Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

For Sale,



32 Dozen Gentlemen's fine *HATS*, from No. 1 to 6; all of which are of the latest fashions, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

ALSO,

200 Wool Hats,
Pieces Cotton Bagging,
Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
Boxes Cotton Cards,
Bags Shot,
White Lead,

Bleached and unbleached Sheetings & Shirtings and a general assortment of *Hardware and Cutlery.*

ESEK ARNOLD.
Nov. 29, 1825—43-6m

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon stomper, which notes I gave him November, 1821, if I remember aright. One was due January 1822, one January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to seventy dollars, which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive value for them.

JOHN McKINNON.
November 5, 1825—41-tf

40 Bags prime green COFFEE,
Just received, and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
January 18, 1826. 50–tf

Charles Weinedel,

MINIATURE PAINTER.

WILL be in Fayetteville, from the 12th of February until the 12th of March; during which time he will be happy to meet with the encouragement of an enlightened public.

Raleigh, 30th Jan. 1826.—54tf

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their *WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS*; consisting of a very general assortment of—

Crockery, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Madaiera, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry Muscat and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whiskey, two Tons Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, thirty thousand pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4 inch, 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 square, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES*,
By H. G. NELSON.
December 7, 1825.—44tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.
15th March, 1825.—6-tf

HIDES.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE just received 100 *HIDES.*—ALSO, 10 bbls. *TANNERS' OIL.*
January 18.—50tf.

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*
April 13, 1825—10-tf

Wanted,

A GOOD BLACKSMITH, who understands how to make Plough Irons of all descriptions, Club Axes, and, in short, all implements commonly used by Farmers. Such an one, who can come well recommended, will meet with constant employment, and receive liberal wages. Apply to Mr. Thos. J. Curtis, at Fayetteville, or to

TRYAM McFARLAND.
Feb. 28, 1826.—56tf Laurel Hill, N. C.

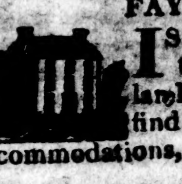
Molasses, Sugar, & Rum.

LANDING from the Steam Boat, and for sale at the Auction Store,
20 Hhds. bright Retailing Molasses.
10 Bbls. prime Sugar.
12 Bbls. N. E. Rum.
March 1—56tf WILLKINGS & CO.

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Just printed, and for sale at this Office, and at the Post Office.

The Planter's Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



IS now open (by the proprietor) for the reception of Company. Regular Boarders as well as Travellers will find at this establishment comfortable accommodations, and on moderate terms.

WM. L. McNEILL.
February 7, 1826. 53—8t

Lottery Tickets.

THE Subscriber will receive and forward (free of expense) orders for Tickets in any of the Northern Lotteries, and will pay or exchange prize Tickets.

E. J. HALE.
March 1.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,



FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage

CLEMENT TRACY.
September 28, 1825—34tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 12th inst. my negro man FRANK, aged about 28 years, about 6 feet high, stoops a little, and appears stiff in the hips when walking; wore away a long mixed homespun coat, and white or mixed pantaloons. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Fayetteville, or Ten Dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail so that I may get him; I expect that he will try to get into the neighborhood of Chapel Hill, as he is well acquainted there.

JOHN LEWIS.
Fayetteville, March 15, 1825—58tf

☞ The Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder will insert the above three times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

ALLEN'S OFFICE, 166, Market-st.
Baltimore, 15th Feb. 1826.

Class Number Six.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

ODD and EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the owner of two tickets or shares is sure to get one prize and may obtain three, to be drawn by the Commissioners, *all in one day*, and to take place on the 10th day of MAY next.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	25,000	Dollars	is	$25,000
1	-	10,000		-	10,000
2	-	5,000		-	10,000
10	-	1,000		-	10,000
15	-	500		-	7,500
50	-	100		-	5,000
100	-	50		-	5,000
100	-	20		-	2,000
550	-	10		-	5,500
20,000	-	4		-	80,000

20,829 prizes, 160,000
19,171 blanks—40,000 tickets at $4, 160,000

Prizes payable in cash, 60 days after the completion of the lottery, subject to 15 per cent. deduction.

Tickets will be advanced to 5 dollars on the 24th inst. this gives distant adventurers all the advantage they can ASK.

Tickets, $4 | Quarters, $1
Halves, 2 | Eighths, 50

To be had at

Allen's

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 166 Market-street,

Where was sold No. 5853 in shares, a capital prize of 30,000, in the *last* State Lottery, and both the capitals in the one immediately previous, No. 11258, $30,000, and 38010, $10,000. Also, sold and paid two great prizes of $100,000 each.

Orders enclosing cash or prize tickets, post paid, from any part of the Union, promptly attended to. Address S. & M. ALLEN & Co.
Feb. 25. Baltimore.

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.
Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

For Sale,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Ground Salt.
40 crates of Liverpool, Earthen Ware, assorted
100 Kegs of White Lead, ground in Oil.
JOHN HUSKE.
February 8th, 1826. 53tf

MAP

Of the State of North Carolina.

A Correct Map of the State in which he resides, must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the state lying at a distance from them, as well as of those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct *Map of the State of North Carolina*, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, EIGHT dollars each.

JOHN MAC RAE.
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 48-tf

MANSION HO[TEL]

FAYETTEVILLE, N[.C.]

THE Subscriber returns his since[re thanks to his] friends and the public generally [for the] support he has heretofore received, [and solicit]ing a continuance of those favors, ... every exertion will be used, and ... stowed, in order to the comfort ... Travellers and Boarders. His Rooms ... being new, clean, and large, are ... comfort and health, opening upon ... presents a fine prospect; superadded ... forts of ease and retirement, which ... in spacious Parlours by Travelling ... situation, being on one of the most ... is healthy; attended with the advantage ... nience arising from the important ... siness transacted on that street, which ... the interest of Country Merchants ... call. It is constantly supplied, by ... ducts, with pure water, issuing from ... best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied ... best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country affords; his Stables shall be attended by ... dy, and honest Ostlers. Other ... tendant upon this Establishment, ... celled in any other Public House in ...

DILLON ...
Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55-tf.

☞ The above Hotel has been ... Proprietors, as a regular Stage House ... Stages that arrive at and depart from ... Rooms and Refreshments, are there ... ways in readiness for Stage Passengers.

Notice.



I AM desirous of selling ... commodation paper at ... pleasant and healthy place ... family, white or black, having ... sickly for 9 years past) on which I ... below Fayetteville on the stage road ... ton; it contains 210 Acres or more, ... table Dwelling House, a Brick Spring ... Store Room, over a spring in the ... with all other necessary Out houses ... Garden, with a Branch running through ... fertile, in fine order and handsomely ... the Farm, I am persuaded, will bear ... as such, I invite purchasers to examine ... selves. All I will say is, that though ... ated and improved, so convenient to ... ket Town in the State, a good Brick ... comfortable and healthy residence ... moving to Tennessee, I would sell ... Also, would sell the Furniture, Stock ... among them, some of the Northern ... and Oxen; a first rate Saddle Horse, ... and two or three strong plantation ... about 100 Acres of Land, 1 mile south ... elegant healthy situation for a family ... commanding a handsome view of Fayet... Terms, apply to D. HAY, or myself,

SAML ...
Spring Hill, Jan. 10, 1826—49tf

100 Dollars Rew[ard]

THE subscriber solicits the ... persons who have any wish to ... and improve morality, in detecting a ... in my employ, and for some time ... this vicinity, passed by the name of ... BERGH; he is about five feet 8 or 10 ... black hair, dark eyes and beard, ... generally carries himself very erect, ... birth, but whether he is a German ... unable to tell as he speaks both languages ... he has the cast and manners of the ... writes an excellent English hand, and ... erably well; he is well dressed, all ... cloth, with a velvet collar to his ... suppose him to be about 30 years of ... pudent and talkative, when in company ... commonality of men; but quite the ... in genteel company.

This fellow stole from me some ... quantity of virgin gold, a piece of fine ... 3 or 4 yards, a gray mare, five, or six ... tween 14 and 15 hands high, but quite ... and very much shaved by the traces ... natural trotter, and shod before; also, ... bridle, the saddle about half worn, the ... once plated, but now nearly rubbed ...

This villain made his escape on the 18th inst. and what course he has taken ... to say, but suspect he will make for South-Carolina, by way of Cheraw or ... N. C. by way of Fayetteville; from ... places I expect he will make for New ... adelphia, by water.

I will give the above reward to any ... will apprehend the said B. A. Stein... cure him in jail so that I may be enabled ... him to justice, and by that means may ... again from committing such an outrage ... one who may, through humanity's sake, ... ploy; or I will give ten dollars for the ... the mare, saddle and bridle, and pay all ... charges, or for such information as will ... to get her again.

P. ...
Concord, Cabarrus county, Jan. ...

Thirty Dollars Rew[ard]

RANAWAY from the subscriber, ... county, N. C. while on his way ... dence in Alabama, on the morning of the ... three Negro Men, named *LUKE, S...* *BILLY.*

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet high, ... plexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, ... pauling hat, yellow mixed domestic ... jacket, black waistcoat and blue striped ...

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of age, ... inches high, wore a fur hat, much worn, ... ed northern homespun short jacket, ... homespun trowsers.

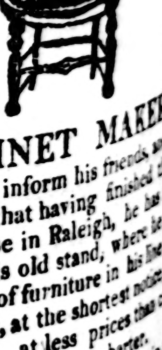
Billy is very black, about 27 years of ... or 8 inches high; speaks quick, wore a ... short jacket, check shirt, blue homespun ...

The above reward will be given for ... hension of these negroes, and their ... jail, so that the subscriber may regain ... dollars will be given for securing either ...

Any information respecting them ... ed at the Post Office, Fayetteville, by ... TON, at Kenansville, N. C. or by

WILLIAM PEACOCK,
Montgomery ...
August 29, 1825—30tf

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and ... in general, that having finished the ... of the State House in Raleigh, he has ... Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he ... furnish all kinds of furniture in his line ... and Chair making, at the shortest notice, ... ness and dispatch, at less prices than ... chased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in his line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—39tf.